

"On the other hand, the fact should not be lost sight of that the fruit of the late-blooming walnut tree is fine in appearance, relatively large in size, bright in color of both shell and interior skin, and of good taste, although perhaps the meat is not so well nourished or as fine of flavor as the *Mayette* or *Franquette*, but in my opinion it compares favorably with the quality known as *Parisians*, and properly cared for and grafted should prove a good producer." (*Murton. Report dated at Grenoble, France, July 1, 1914.*)

39839. No. 1. Clos Masson.

39840. No. 2. Clos Durand.

39841. No. 3. Clos May.

39842. No. 4. Clos Lafarge.

39843. No. 5. Clos Durand.

39844. No. 6. Clos Bernardin  
(altitude 2,000 feet).

### 39845 to 39852. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceæ.

Sugar cane.

From Manila, Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. H. T. Edwards, director, Bureau of Agriculture. Cuttings received February 1, 1915.

"The following varieties are largely grown here." (*Edwards.*)

39845. Common *Negros purple*.

39846. *Pampanga dark purple*.

39847. *Luzon No. 1*.

39848. *Luzon No. 2*.

39849. *Cebu light purple*.

39850. *Inalmon*.

39851. *Laguna white*.

39852. *Pampanga light purple*.

### 39853. OPUNTIA sp. Cactaceæ.

Prickly-pear.

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Presented by Mr. J. E. Higgins, Hawaii Experiment Station. Received February 1, 1915.

"A variety believed to have been introduced into Hawaii by Don Marin." (*Higgins.*)

"A number of years ago the station collected in Honolulu several slabs of an almost spineless cactus. Dr. W. T. Brigham states that he has known this cactus for a long time and that he believes it was introduced by Don Marin. Dr. Brigham suggests that this cactus be called the *Manini cactus* (the Hawaiian form of Marin). These cactus slabs were grown into plants, which after subsequent subdivision have developed into a hedge nearly 100 feet long.

"An opportunity offered to test the hardiness of this cactus in comparison with a number of other drought-resisting plants and several varieties of Burbank's cactus. All of these plants were set out on the island of Kahoolawe in an excessively dry region somewhat exposed to wind. At the end of six months the place was visited again, when it was found that none of the plants had grown except the Marin cactus, which was growing satisfactorily. In the few tests which the station has been able to make, this cactus, under dry conditions, has grown about three times as fast as the Burbank varieties.

"Plant averaging 6 to 8 feet in height, shrubby, and much branched. . . . Petals averaging 25, outer ones short and fleshy, inner ones long and thin, rose to pink in color. . . . The joint changes to a succulent and juicy fruit, 1½ to 2 inches long, 1 to 1½ inches wide, pear shaped to globose, areoles with numerous small spicules, claret red; pulp deep claret red, many seeds, watery and almost tasteless. Rapid growth, very productive, and best propagated from slab cuttings, since the seeds are liable to be cross-fertilized with the spiny Opuntias.